The Rate of Postage on Third Class Mail Matter.

CONGRESS.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Passage of the Bill for Reducing the President's Salary.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Looking Closely Into Every Item of the Bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported lavorably on the House bill to proride for a deficiency in the Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, and gave notice Placed on the calendar.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the pills on the calendar not objected to, and a number of bills of a private character were passed.

THIRD CLASS MAIL MATTER. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter and for other purposes.

Mr. HARVEY, (rep) of Kan., submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute so as to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert the

following:—
That all mailable matter of the third class referred to in sections 3,878 and 3,914 of the Revised Statutes of the European Statutes of the European States may well not exceeding four pounds for each puckage thereot, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of one cent for each two onnees or fraction thereof. That all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act are thereby repealed, but nothing herein contained shall be held to change or amend section 3,879 of said Revised Statutes.

Mr. Hawwenstale, as unposent of his amendment. He

Mr. HARVEY spoke in support of his amendment. He postage on third class matter had not met the approval of the people of the country and had not in any degree been a beneat to the revenues of the Post Office Department. The amendment he submitted, he be-lieved, embodied the views of the majority of the people of this country. He did not concur in the idea that the Post office Department should be self-sustaining. He read from a letter of the late Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, showing that the cost of transporting third class matter was not as expensive as that of the first and second class, because third class matter was handled at leisure by the employes of the department. Resuming, he said there were 30,000 post offices in the United States, and to maintain them it was necessary to employ a number of postimasters and clerks. Upward of 40,000 persons were employed, and the payment of these persons constituted more than one had of the expense of the whole postal service. For eight cents a pound package of merchandise could be transported anywhere within the boundaries of the United States. It had been stated that packages of that kind could be transported around the world at that rate of postage. In conclusion, he would advocate a return to the old system.

Mr. Boov, (dem.) of Mo., said the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hamila) aimed to make the Post office a self-sustaining institution. He (Mr. Bogy) thought the day had come with that local should be abandoned. Was it reasonable at this day to require the department to be self-sustaining? Ms. it wise to curtail mail inclitties, or increase the price of mail to accomplish this object? The condition of the country at the present day must be considered. Since 1841 new ierritory had been acquired. The people of Texas, California, Nevada and Oregon must have mail facilities. The products of those States amounted to millions of dellars annually. He though the classification of mail matter was dejective, and doubted the policy of reducing the postage on letters to two crafts. The transprisation of second class mail matter, consisting of mex-papers and periodicals, was attended we'ld considerable loss. The second class as well as the first clars was intended to narry out the original idea held in organizing the department, which was the transmission of intell ple of this country. He did not concur in the idea that the Post office Department should be self-sustaining.

ony the cost of transportation, Mr. Maxey, (dem.) of fexas, a member of the Com-

larvey), and said it mericanisms must be carried without coat of transportation, at most control of the coat of transportation, at most of the coat of transportation, at most of the coat of transportation, and the coat of transportation with the coat of the coat of transportation with the coat of the coat of

And all other matter which may be declared mallable by aw, and all other articles not above tha weight prescribed y law, which are not, from their form or nature, liable to extroy, deface or atherwise injure the contents of the mall agy or the person of any one engaged in the postal service.

thereof.

It was ordered that both amendments be printed.

Mr. HAMLIN said he would not ask a vote on the bill to-day, as several Senators had requested him not to

to-day, as several Senators had requested him not to do so.

Pending discussion on the bill fixing the rate of postage, the Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, enclosing an additional report from the Secretary of War in answer to the Senate resolution of January 7, 1876, in regard to military arrests in Alaska. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also announcing that the bill to amend the act giving the approval and sanction of Congress to the route and termini of the Anacosta and Potomac River Railroad, and to regulate its construction and operation, and the bill to incorporate the Citizens' Building Company, of Washington, D. C., had become laws without his signature; the ten days allowed for their return having expired.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Wright, went into executive session, and when the doors were opened at half past four P. M. adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1876. Mr. FAULKNER, (dem.) of W. Va., rising to a persona explanation, referred to an article published in the Washington Republican (which he spoke of as the recognized organ of the administration), and which was headed Serious Charges Against C. J. Faulkner." He would not dignity such a scurrilous article by having it read at the Clerk's desk, and so having it incorporated in the official record. He then proceeded to read an ex-planation of the charges, which had reference to the appointment and payment of mechanics at the Harper's Ferry arsenal prior to the war. He said he shou have been disappointed if, in the flood of obloquy and defamation that had recently been poured upon almost every active and leading member on his side of the every active and leading member on his side of the House, he had not come in for some share of abuse from that reckless and habitual defanner. It was some consolation to him, however, that in an official life extending through many years and challenging the most unsparing scrutiny, and with an eager disposition on the part of those hyenas of the press to feed upon filth and garbage, nothing had been found worthy of attack except the perverted and easily explained matter contained in that article.

Mr. Hallot, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for an appropriation of domars for the purchase of all the property of the Congressional Globe, embracing all the stereotype plates, bound and unbound volumes, copyrights and ireproof building in which most of the plates and bound volumes are stored. Reserved to the Committee on Appropriations.

irreproof building in which most of the plates and bound volumes are stored. Reierred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill, fixing the Presidential statery, after the 4th of March, 1877, at \$25,000. Passed without discussion.

The question was then taken up on the motion made yesterday by Mr. Holiman to refer to the Committee of the Whole the bill reported adversely from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to regulate the rate of interest throughout the country on national money (that is greenbacks, national bank notes, &c.), and to make it six percent. The motion was rejected—yeas, 75; nays, 135—and the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Ward, (dem.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, reported back adversely the bill to restore the ocean carrying trade of the United States. Laid on the table.

Also a bill exempting masters of vessels engaged in trade between the United States and British North America or the West Indies or Mexico, and the masters of vessels of less tham seventy-five tons burden bound from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific and vice versa, from the necessity of shipping their crews or procuring their shipping articles to be signed before a hipping commissioner. After explanation the bill was passed.

Various other bils were reported by Mr. Ward and passed as follows:—Changing the names of four steamboats, one of them being from "Senator Mike Norton" to "America."

The House then, at two o'clock, resumed the consid-

to "America."

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THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Speeches in support of the bill were made by Mr. Money, of Mississippi, and Mr. Garnad, of Ohio, the latter declaring that in the event of its rejection the Hawaitian Islands would be within a few months controlled and dominated over either by England or France. He had printed as part of his remarks an article from the New York Evening Post of yesterday, setting forth the grounds on which the treaty should be adopted, and declaring that if the treaty were rendered ineffectual the rejected advantage would be offered to Great Britair, and that for it the American Congress would amply deserve a vote of thanks from the British Parliament.

Mr. Girson, (dem.) of La., spoke against the bill, At the close of Mr. Gibson's speech, Mr. Wood, of New York, who has charge of the bill, gave notice that as there were but two other speeches to be made on it—by Mr. Banks, of Massachussetts, and Mr. Tucker, of Virginna, he would endeavor to get a vote on the bill next Monday.

The House then, at four o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and at hall-past jour o'lock the House took a recess till half-past

on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and at half-past four o'clock the House took a recess till half-past seven o'clock, the evening session to be for the same

Loads of street dift		1000	245
Loads of slow		57.5	
The cost of collecting and removing the s	ame v	RUS	25
follows:-			
Gangmen and sweepers	\$46.	190	60
Hired carts		198	11
Police Department cart drivers		159	
Dump expenses		185	
Staplemen and mechanics		579	
Care of scows		775	
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Deputy inspectors, superintendent and		inid Billion	
cierks		574	94
Foremen		176	
Inspectors of dumps		507	
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Total	£175 .	159	55
For cleaning Twelith, Twenty-third and	Name of Street	esta d	lie i
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Total	£191	154	85
Supplies		NU4	296
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THE STATE CAPITAL.

Rumored Change in the Spirit of the Governor's Dream.

Will There be Another Change of Tactics?

THE QUARANTINE DEADLOCK

A Member Reprimanded Before the Bar of the House for Improper Conduct.

THE POLICE BILL.

The story goes now that Governor Tilden, in despair of seeing the divided domocracy of New York reuniteds has resolved 1d ally himself to the younger and more vigorous anti-Tammany party and smash up the old concern, including John Kelly. It is clear enough to his mind that Kelly, who is Tammany Hall, bears his no good will, but on the contrary has already ex-pressed a determination to oppose him, tooth and nail, Tilden has heard the voices of more than half a dozen county conventions speak out for bim, and he has the assurances that twice as many more will piedge themselves in his behalf within another week. He feels stronger and more embeddened in conse-quence, and John Kelly grows less of a nightmare in the country democrats. Its association with Tweed a few years ago and with the Custom House republicans name. Its power and patronage, too, are vastly crippled, and it would need but very low further blows been turning all this over in his mind, and cal-

democratis of New York city will impel them to the side of the organization that controls the spoils. Tilden clearly has the fuside track.

The QUARANTINE DEADLOCK.

The deadlock continues over the bill relating to quarantine in the Commistee on Commerce and Navigation. The Commistee on Commerce and Navigation. The Commistee on Commerce and Navigation. The Commistee on Commerce and Commistee and enough has been learned to justify the proposition that quarantine should be made self-sustaining. The other proposition, that its management should be turned over to the Commissioners, who should have the authority to collect all the rees and pay the Health Officer a sainty of \$10,000, is open to criticism. The Health Officer is willing to conduct the management of quarantine from henceforth without any expense to the State. There is no reason to believe that the Commissioners will do any better than the Health Officer. Neither party will lose any perquisites that hands can be laid on, and it is just as fair to suppose the Commissioners will push the exactions on the commerce of the port as far as the Health Officer has been in the habit of doing, except that the latter knows the business more thoroughly, and less confusion would arise from having it placed in the hands of one man than in the hands of three.

FELIX'S FIX.

Felix Murphy may thank his stars that his foolish trick of taking documents out of the Post Office boxes of the other members did not get him anto more serious trouble than the Committee on Privileges and Elections, who had his case in charge, put him to today. The committee were satisfied that the speaker should publicly reprimand him. In pursuance of this resolution, which the House and optical with having violated the dignity of the Boxes of the House in accordance with a resolution acopted by the House, which has been adopted in your presence, and which you have heard. You are brought before the bar of the House in accordance with a resolution acopted by the Hearth Auther you have heard. You are

be a valuable lesson for you in the future, and I sincerely believe your conduct hereafter will be such as to restore to you the confidence, the respect and the conteam in which you have heretofore been held. You will resume your scal.

Murphy looked considerably humiliated, and will, no doubt, look upon his experience of to-day as a "valuable lesson" for him in the future. The Speaker was a httle extravagant, in the opinion of many, about the "confidence, respect and cateem" in which his fellow members held Murphy; but he, no doubt, felt that he had to do something to make Murphy leel at his ease our ng the balance of the session.

A work for The Folice.

Charles S. Spencer and Orlando Stewart appeared bofore the Committee on Cities of the Assembly this afternoon to oppose the new Police bill. They agreed that it was a bad measure in that it injured the very men in the department who should be protected—the patrolmen; increased the salaries of their superior officers and reduced theirs. It may be stated just here that if the policemen have been foolish enough to subscribe money to kill the bill has it stands meets with no favor with a majority of the Committee on Cities, and the sentiment of a very large majority of the Assemblymen is dead against it. The clause which gives the Commissioners authority to dismiss the men without any formal charge in writing being made against them, or after trial, is especially condemned as too arbitrary. This clause, as well as the provision giving the Commissioners power to grade the salaries of the officers, will be stricken out, even if it is reported favorably. If reported it will be reported and so amended that all those features in it which are rather unjust to the competent patrolimen of the force will be snorn of their harshness; and in the bill, if it raches the House for consideration, the Police Commissioners will not be given the power to dismiss the men at will. Under all these circumstances it is not at all necessary the two or three ciclows who are here from New

The bill to authorize the Park Commissioners to make a contract with the American Susceme of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the occupation of the buildings erected, or to be erected, for their accommodation in the Central Park was passed in the Sensie.

warmly opposed by Messrs. Scovel, Herring, E. Drake, on Compibiod and Lewis. The argument used by the opposition was that it was not proper, fair or just to tax this property. After a protracted debate the amendment was defeated, by a vote of 15 to 42.

YEAS-Messrs, Bird, Brautl, am, Dodd, Egan Griggs Harman, Howell, Jacobis, Mathews, Tatterson, Rabe, Richard, Swayze, Vall and Manhews, Tatterson, Respectively, Consection, Speaker, Cavicer, Coles, Conover, Cory, Cross, Cummingiam, E. Drake, E. H. Drake, E. Mannon, Ferdon, Haisey, Hannon, Hendrickson, Herring, Hutchinson, Kenshey, Lewis, Ledge, Lund, Martin, Moore, Owen, Payne, Bichuan, Rolle, Rue, Sanderson, Scovel, Skellenger, Niverens, Taylor, Toffey, Traphagen, Van Rensaeler, Voorbees and Youngblood-42.

issed the Senate and it will be applied or sell the gaine more this week.

The bill making it unlawful to use or sell the gaine nown as the "Paris mu uel pool" and to play "three ard monte," "kene," "cards, or any other game for roll on race tracks or fair grounds, passed the second eading after a snarp debate. Messrs. Egan, Dodd, covel and Youngblood advocated the bill and it was upposed by Messrs. Hendrickson and Conover, Monnouth county members

HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

NO IMMEDIATE DANGER-A PREMATURE TEST

ON AN EXPENSIVE PLAN. panied by a heavy gale from the northeast, swent through the Hempstead Valley, teating down trees and Island, and filling with alarm the minds of the resi createst danger anticipated was the possible rupture of its natural outlet to the sea running through the two

common Council of Brooklyn propose to have in the reservor before they will allow the contractors to open the gates and reduce the pressure of water on the dam.

The cost of carrying up the temporary stone wall and its backing of gravel and pebbles, to resist nine teen feet pressure, before the intended stone facing is properly laid, will be about \$5,000. Then, after that experiment has been finished and the water lowered to twelve feet, the temporary work will have to be removed and the granite facing built up to the required height—thenty-eight feet. At present there seems to be no immediate cause of alarm for the safety of the work, and the numerous residents between the dam and East Rockaway feel secure from an inundation from that source.

In constructing the dam the earth was excavated to the proposed depth of the reservoir, and a trench made 160 feet in width. I two parallel rows of piles, twelve feet apart, were then driven to a depth of sixteen feet into the sand, the piles of eac. row being tongued and grooved and made water tight. The space between the piles was then excavated to a depth of five feet and at it was laid a bed of concrete three feet in thickness. Upon this was placed a puddle wall twelve feet wade at the bottom, sloping on both sides until it reached a height of twenty-eight feet, with a width of "aix feet at the top. This puddle was made by layers of clay three inches in thickness and rolled down with a roller weighing 5,000 pounds. Then three faches more of clay was laid and rolled, with the same pressure, and so on until the wall was completed. As each layer of clay was rolled with a 5,000 pounds pressure on the inner said outer faces. The front of the sand and cay bank or dam toward the reservoir was then faced with granite, eighteen inches thick, laid in one foot of gravel, the copie, and the wall was completed. As each layer of clay was rolled with a 5,000 pounds pressure on the inner said outer faces. The front of the sand and cay bank or dam toward the reservoir was then faced

RAPID TRANSIT AGITATION.

A meeting was held last evening, at the residence of E. A. Morrison, on Forty-seventh street, to take action in regard to the proposed elevated railroad along Sixth avenue. A large number of storekeepers and property owners attended the meeting. After discussing the subject at length, a report was drawn up by the Executive Committee—Messrs. Moir, Pheips and Scholle—and adopted, the purport of the report being that the property owners along Sixth avenue will oppose the elevated Sixth avenue railroad project for the following reasons:—That the proposed structure is different from the one specified in the bill providing for the road. Instead of being an attractive looking structure and spanning the avenue from curb to curb and being of an ornamental character, the company have adopted plans for an unsightly structure with posts on each side of the street car tracks, thus dividing the evenue into two narrow lanes 14 feet 6 inches wide and destroying traffic. The action of the company was denounced as an evasion of the law regarding rapid transit and an attempt to destroy the property vaice and appearance of one of the leading thoroughlares of the city.

DR. VANDERPOEL AND THE GER-TRUDE.

the occupation of the buildings erected, or to be erected, for their accommodation in the Central Park was passed in the Senate.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

AN AMENDMENT DEFEATED TAXING CHURCH PROPERTY—THE GAMBLING BILL PASSED A SECOND READING.

In the House of Assembly to-day Mr. Egan, of Elizabeth, offered an amendment to the General Tax bill providing for the taxation of Church property. In

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Bill to Establish a New Federal Bureau.

National Supervision Over the Affairs of Alien Passengers.

HEAD TAX TO BE CONTINUED.

Watchful Care of Passengers from Beginning to End of Voyage.

THURLOW WEED'S RECOLLECTIONS.

made by Mr. Justice Miller in the decision he recently delivered, in which the collection of head tax on ammigrants by States was held to be unconstitutional. He intimated that the control of the whole subject of immigration properly belonged to the federal government, and that it was the duty of Congress to make suitable provision for the protection of alien passengers after their arrival in the United States. On Tuesday, but May May 1997. day last Mr. Harvey, of Kansas, introduced a bill in under national direction, and, at the same time, the measure is intended to meet the difficulty occasioned tablished will be a charge on the Treasury until such which, it is understood, will be fixed at \$1. The chief of the bureau is to be styled Commissioner, and his are to be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. Superintendents are to be appointed in the principal ports and agents are to be stationed abroad to look after the interests of emigrants on the eve of will consent to the continuance of the landing depot at Garden under its present manage-There is hardly any doubt as to the s of Mr. Harvey's bill, which contains many admirable provisions. The means prescribed for the punishment of persons who practice fraud or imposithan those heretolore in lorce. During the voyage the regulations for the separation of the sexes should be entoiced strictly. Railroad companies are to be brought more fully to responsibility, and they are to furnish bonds. Altogether, if the provisions of the bill are fully and honestly carried out there will be an improvement in the protection of the immigrants which will be experienced not alone in New York, but in every part of the Union where alien passengers are in the habit of arriving. The following will be found to be a fair synopsis of Senator Harvey's bill:-

OUTLINE OF THE MEASURE.

The bill provides in the first place for a new bureau in the Treasury Department to have charge of passengers arriving in the steerage from ports not contiguous to the United States, and for the collection of a head tax on each such person. All moneys received are to go created all charges for maintaining the officers and agencies of the bureau are to be paid. A super-

THE HEAD TAX, to be paid by the owner, agent or master of any vessel, on every statute immigrant in the steerage to the United States, is to be applied to assist the temporarity

ble and commodious cars will in all cases be provided, and that

IMMIGRANT TRAINS

shall be run at no less tinan, twonly miles per hour and without unnecessary detention, and that the officers and agents shall pay due regard to the safety, comfort and health of immigrants. The superintendent may issue permits to proper persons to convey passengers from vessels to the landing depot, and also to persous who may have legitimate business with the lorwarding of steerage passengers, the conveyance of their juggage and for other necessary and convenient purposes. No person without a permit will be permitted to solicit emigrants for any purpose whatever. Any violation of the established rules and regulations will cause the offending party to be excluded from all buildings, landings and enclosures under the control of the bureau.

with the Commissioner of Emigration before obtaining permission to sell tickets to passengers at the landing depots. The immigrant cars must be provided with a stove and fire when needed, and with a supply of clean water for drinking and washing, together with water clo-ets and necessary resultation. All competing lines that have furnished the required bonds may sell

accommodation as to space and food as or accommodation as to space and food as or a. Frovision is made in the bill to previan the sale of railway tickets in Europe of in the United States. In many instances if been sold at extravagantly high prices, cently have turned out entirely worthiess.

lor each sex, and a qualitied physician, with a suitab supply of medicines and surjectal natural surjects commodities, such as guppowder, bearing, &c. are prohibited from being taken as frequit, as well a green hides and other articles likely to inigriously affect the health of passengers. It is inade, finally illegal to convey passengers from the foreign port is any United States port in contravention of the provisions of the act, and owners, agents or masters at tempting to land immigrants in violation of its provisions become liable to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, to be recovered in any Circuit or District Court of the United States.

to be recovered in any Circuit or District Court of the United States.

The memorial of the Commissioners of Emigration, Inid before Governor Tillen Weinesday last, was of course prepared before it was known that Senator Harvey had a bil prepared on the subject. As stated above, it is contemplated by that measure to have the expense of the care and protection of immigrants, after landing, a charge on the United States Treasury, which is one of the modes the Board mentions for maintaining the present system. The State, therefore, when the bill becomes a law, will be relieved of all financial responsibility in the future, though there will still remain an obligation to provide for the indigent, sick and misma who arrived prior to the late decision of the Supreme Court. However, the Commissioners, according to an act passed in 1873, are only bound to provide for the indigent for two, and not, as betwee that time, for ave years, and as the number of that chass must be necessarily small the burden cannot be a very heavy one. At least seventy per cent of the arrivals leave New York before that period expires, and ne claim for assistance is recognized unless the immigrant is residing at the time is the State. As to immates of the bospital and lunatic asylum, the obligation continues five years after their arrival, but the Commissioners own property on Ward's Island worth, as they state, \$2,000,000, purchased by money cellected from immigrants, and which is an

THURLOW WEED'S RECOLLECTIONS-HOW EMI-GRANTS WERE ROBBED BEFORE THE BOARD OF EMIGRATION WAS ESTABLISHED.

A HERALD reporter paid a visit yesterday afternoon number of little boys and girls to whom he was dis-tributing oranges and candy. Their little faces were beaming with pleasure as they toddled off with their allowance, which, it appears, they are in the habit of receiving every week. When Mr. Wood learned the object of the firman reporter's mission he very cour-eously made the following statement, giving his views

teously made the following statement, giving his views on the Emigration Commission:

Mr. Weed stated:—'Before the law passed by which Castle Garden was made a landing place the head money was paid to the Commissioners of Almshouses and was in part devoted to support pauper emigrants, but it was alleged it was also largely used for political purposes. There was no form of protection for emigrants, who became an easy prey to emigrant board-ing house keepers and emigrant runners, by both of whom they were mercilessly deceived and delrauded.

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HOTEL ROBBERY.

On Mooday night two young men entered the Washington House, No. 1 Broadway, and asked to be shown some rooms. While the clerk was going over the house with one the other remained in the office. After a while the two young men left the house, not having engaged any room. A few hours afterward the clerk missed a bag of silver, containing \$228.62, which had been left in the office for temporary safe-keoping by 6 broker. It is supposed that the young man who remained in the office stole it.